

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR PREPARING A MOLDED, TEXTURED, SPUNLACED,
NONWOVEN WEB

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CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/425,443, filed November 12, 2002.

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FIELD OF INVENTION

A process for preparing a molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web is provided and wipes made therefrom. Also provided is an apparatus for making molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web. Molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven webs prepared by the inventive process 15 and apparatus are also provided. Also provided is a molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Historically, various types of nonwoven webs have been utilized for use as disposable wet wipes. The various types of nonwovens used differ in visual and tactile properties, usually due to 20 the particular production process used in their manufacture. In all cases, however, consumers of disposable wipes suitable for use as baby wipes demand strength, thickness, flexibility, texture and softness in addition to other functional attributes such as cleaning ability. Strength, thickness and flexibility can be correlated to certain measurable physical parameters, but perceived softness and texture are often more subjective in nature, and consumers often react to visual and tactile 25 properties in their assessment of wet wipes. Optimizing all the desirable properties is often not possible. For example, often a balance of properties results in less than desirable softness or strength levels. Wet wipes used as baby wipes, for example, should be strong enough when wet to maintain integrity in use, but soft enough to give a pleasing and comfortable tactile sensation to the user(s). They should have fluid retention properties such that they remain wet during 30 storage, and sufficient thickness, porosity, and texture to be effective in cleaning the soiled skin of a user. In addition, sufficient thickness and texture should be retained when wet after formation or combined with a lotion or composition to make a wipe.

Strength in a nonwoven web can be generated by a variety of known methods. If thermoplastic fibers are used, strength can be imparted by melting, either by through-air bonding

or by hot roll calendering. Adhesive bonding is also commonly used to bind fibers to increase the strength of the nonwoven. However, these processes, while increasing the strength of the nonwoven, generally detract from other desirable properties, such as softness and flexibility. Hydroentangling a fibrous structure generates nonwovens with high softness, flexibility and strength, but typically reduces the thickness of the material. Such a reduction in thickness is undesirable for many applications of nonwoven webs, such as in a wet wipe application. Due to the nature of cleaning tasks for which wet wipes are used, consumers prefer a wipe that has a high amount of apparent bulk, or thickness associated with it. To increase the basis weight of the starting material such that after hydroentangling the material retains sufficient thickness to be used as a baby wipe would be prohibitively expensive.

There, however, remains the need for a nonwoven web, which has the softness and flexibility associated with a hydroentangled nonwoven web, but retains the thickness lost in the hydroentangling process. There is also a need for a need for a nonwoven web which has the softness and flexibility associated with a hydroentangled nonwoven web and retains sufficient thickness and texture when wet after formation or combined with a lotion or composition to make a wipe. Similarly, there is also a need for a nonwoven web, which has the thickness associated with a through-air bonded or adhesive bonded nonwoven web, but retains the softness and flexibility lost in the through-air bonding or adhesive bonding processes.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A first aspect of the present invention provides a process for forming a molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web from a fibrous substrate preform comprising the step of placing the fibrous substrate preform in contact with a forming screen, the forming screen comprising an upper mesh member (or its equivalent structure) having a height, h_c and an underlying mesh member (or its equivalent structure) in intimate contact with the upper mesh member, while concurrently subjecting the substrate to a hydroentanglement process, the fibrous substrate preform having an average fiber length, f_l and provided that f_l is greater than h_c .

A second aspect of the present invention provides an apparatus for forming a textured spunlaced nonwoven web comprising

- (a) a forming screen, the forming screen comprising an upper mesh member (or its equivalent structure) having an effective open diameter, d_c and an underlying mesh member having an effective open diameter, d_f in intimate contact with the upper mesh member, wherein d_c^2/d_f^2 is greater than or equal to about 50 and is less than or equal to about 300; and
- (b) a hydroentanglement means in association with the forming screen.

A third aspect of the present invention provides a molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web comprising fibers having an average length of from about 10 mm to about 60 mm, wherein the web has a surface comprising a pattern of valleys and land areas such that the valleys between the land areas are interconnected and each of the valley areas has a surface area of from about 0.1 mm² to about 8 mm².

All documents cited are, in relevant part, incorporated herein by reference; the citation of any document is not to be construed as an admission that it is prior art with respect to the present invention. All percentages, ratios and proportions are by weight, and all temperatures are in degrees Celsius (°C), unless otherwise specified. All measurements are in SI units unless otherwise specified.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above-mentioned and other features and objects of this invention and the manner of attaining them will become more apparent, and the invention itself will be better understood, by reference to the following description of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is an enlarged plan view of one embodiment of the forming screen of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view along 8 of the forming screen of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged plan view of another embodiment of the forming screen of the present invention.

Figure 4 is an enlarged plan view of another embodiment of the forming screen of the present invention comprising an upper equivalent mesh structure.

Figure 5 is an enlarged view of area 95 of the forming screen of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is side view of one embodiment of an apparatus of the present invention.

Figure 7 is side view of another embodiment of an apparatus of the present invention.

Figure 8 is an idealized side view of a conventionally hydroentangled nonwoven web not according to the present invention.

Figure 9 is an idealized side view of molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web of the present invention.

5 Figure 10 is a photograph of a conventionally hydroentangled nonwoven web not according to the present invention.

Figure 11 is an electron microscope photograph of the conventionally hydroentangled nonwoven web of Figure 10.

10 Figure 12 is a photograph of an apertured conventionally hydroentangled nonwoven web not according to the present invention.

Figure 13 is an electron microscope photograph of the apertured conventionally hydroentangled nonwoven web of Figure 12.

Figure 14 is a photograph of a molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web of the present invention.

15 Figure 15 is an electron microscope photograph of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web of Figure 14.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used herein the abbreviation “gsm” means “grams per square meter”.

20 As used herein with respect to nonwoven webs or the fibrous substrate preform, the term “machine-direction”, or “MD” refers to the direction of web travel as the nonwoven web is produced, for example on commercial nonwoven making equipment. Likewise, the term “cross-direction”, or “CD” refers to the direction in the plane of the nonwoven web perpendicular to the machine-direction. With respect to individual wipes, the terms refer to the corresponding directions of the wipe with respect to the web the wipe was made from. These directions are carefully distinguished herein because the mechanical properties of nonwoven webs can differ, depending on how the test sample is oriented during testing. For example, tensile properties of a nonwoven web differ between the machine-direction and the cross-direction, due to the orientation of the constituent fibers, and other process-related factors.

25 30 As used herein the term “mesh member” means a mesh or the equivalent of a mesh. One possible “equivalent” would be pattern of repeating solid shapes, such as squares, diamonds, rounded diamonds, and the like, with which are unconnected but act like a mesh in the process and apparatus of the present invention. This and other possible “equivalents” are discussed and explained in more detail herein.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2, illustrated is one possible embodiment of a forming screen 10, comprising an upper mesh member 20 which comprises interwoven metal wires 40 and 50 and an underlying mesh member 30 which comprises interwoven wires 60 and 70. The wires 40, 50, 60 and 70 may be of an suitable material, including, but not limited to, metal, such as various types of steel, i.e., stainless steel, surgical steel, tool steel; copper, brass, polymers, such as nylon and other suitable polymers and combinations of metals and or polymers. In any event, the material of which the upper mesh member and underlying mesh member are made of must be capable of withstanding the conditions of the present process. The wires may also be of any cross-sectional shape, such as but not limited to, square, circular, elliptical, rectangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, diamond, rounded diamond, dog bone and the like.

The upper mesh member and the underlying mesh member will preferably define a repeating pattern of openings of a particular shape, as can be seen in Figures 1 to 3. These openings may be the same or different geometric patterns and are preferably selected from the group consisting of square, circular, elliptical, rectangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, diamond, rounded diamond, dog bone triangular and combinations thereof. Furthermore, these shapes may be uniform or may vary in size shape and orientation.

Turning to Figures 1 and 2, both the upper mesh member 20 and the underlying mesh member 30 define the same general type of repeating units of open spaces having a square shape. Whereas in Figure 3 the upper mesh member 110 define hexagonal shapes and the underlying mesh member 120 defines squares.

The forming screen of the present invention may be of any suitable configuration including, but not limited to, a belt, a drum, a cylinder or the like. In one embodiment of the present invention the forming screen is rotatable, such as a rotatable drum or cylinder.

A cross-sectional view of this forming screen 10 along 8 is illustrated in Figure 2, where it can be seen that the height of the upper mesh member 80 (h_c) is measured from the lowest point on the upper mesh member 20 to the highest point. The width of the upper mesh member 90 (w_c) is the width of the individual elements, in this case wires, which comprise the upper mesh member 20. The underlying mesh member 30 and the upper mesh member 20 may be permanently joined together or they may be not joined together, but in any case are in intimate contact with one another.

Figure 3 illustrates another possible embodiment of a forming screen 100, comprising an upper mesh member 110 which comprises a repeating network of open spaces 150 and closed spaces 160 and an underlying mesh member 120 which comprises interwoven metal wires 130 and 140. In this embodiment of the present invention the upper mesh member 110 is permanently

attached to the underlying mesh member 120. Additional information on making forming screen 100 where the upper mesh member is a polymer can be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,637,859 issued on January 20, 1987 to Trokhan and 5,895,623 issued on April 10, 1999 to Trokhan.

Figure 4 illustrates another alternative embodiment of a forming screen 200, comprising
5 an upper mesh member 210 which comprises a repeating pattern of shapes 210, and an underlying mesh member 220 which comprises interwoven metal wires 230. The shapes may be uniform or may vary in size shape and orientation, as long as a repeating pattern is present these, three may all be varied in any fashion. In this alternative embodiment of the present invention
10 the upper mesh member 210 which form the equivalent of a mesh is permanently attached to the underlying mesh member 220. Additional information on making forming screen 200 where the upper mesh member 210 is permanently attached to the underlying mesh member 220 can be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,637,859 issued on January 20, 1987 to Trokhan; 5,895,623 issued on April 10, 1999 to Trokhan; 4,514,345 issued on April 30, 1985 to Johnson; 5,098,522 issued on March 24, 1992 to Smurkoski; 4,528,239 issued on July 9, 1985 to Trokhan; and 5,245,025
15 issued on September 14, 1993 to Trokhan.

Figure 5 is an exploded view of one of the repeating sections of the upper mesh member 20 of the forming screen 10 of Figure 1. Figure 5 shows the effective diameter of the upper mesh member 300 (d_c) of the forming screen 10 of Figure 1. The effective diameter of the upper mesh member 300 is the diameter of the largest circle which can be drawn within the area of the interwoven metal wires 40 and 50. Figure 5 also illustrates the effective diameter of the underlying mesh member 310 (d_f) of the forming screen 10 of Figure 1. The effective diameter of the upper mesh member 310 is the diameter of the largest circle which can be drawn within the area of the interwoven metal wires 60 and 70. For forming screens similar those illustrated in Figure 4 which form the equivalent of a mesh, the effective diameter of the upper mesh member,
20 or d_c , is the diameter of the largest circle which can be drawn within the area of any of the shapes of the repeating pattern of shapes 210. In one optional embodiment of the present invention d_c^2/d_f^2 is greater than or equal to about 50 and is less than or equal to about 300.

The fibrous substrate preform can be formed in any conventional fashion, but is preferably any nonwoven web which is suitable for use in a hydroentangling process. The
30 fibrous substrate preform may consist of any web, mat, or batt of loose fibers, disposed in random relationship with one another or in any degree of alignment, such as might be produced by carding, air-laying and the like.

Carding is a mechanical process whereby clumps of fibers are separated into individual fibers and simultaneously made into a coherent web. Carding is typically carried out on a

machine that utilizes opposed moving beds or surfaces of fine, angled, closely spaced teeth or wires or their equivalent to pull and tease the clumps apart. The teeth of the two opposing surfaces typically are inclined in opposite directions and move at different speeds relative to each other.

5 Air-laying, on the other hand, is a process whereby air is used to separate, move, and randomly deposit fibers from a forming head to form a coherent, and largely isotropic web. Air laying equipment and processes are known in the art, and include Kroyer or Dan Web devices (suitable for wood pulp air laying, for example) and Rando webber devices (suitable for staple fiber air laying, for example).

10 The fibers of the fibrous substrate preform, and subsequently the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web, can be any natural, cellulosic, and/or wholly synthetic material. Suitable natural fibers include but are not limited to cellulosic fibers, such as wood pulp fibers, cotton, rayon (also known as viscose) and combinations thereof. Suitable synthetic fibers include fibers commonly used in textiles, including but not limited to polyester, polyolefins, such
15 as polypropylene, and combinations of synthetic fibers. The fibers of the fibrous substrate preform, and subsequently the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web, can be a combination of natural and synthetic fibers. In one embodiment viscose (rayon) is used in combination with polypropylene for an economical balance of softness and bondability (in embossing). The viscose provides excellent softness and cloth like properties, which when used alone tends to
20 produce a flannel-like web. Polypropylene permits the web to be thermally bonded in an optional embossing step.

The fibers of the fibrous substrate preform, and subsequently the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web, can be of virtually any size and preferably have an average length from about 10mm to about 60 mm. Average fiber length refers to the length of the individual
25 fibers if straightened out. In any event, in the process of the instant invention the average fiber length, or f_i , must be greater than the height of upper mesh member (h_c).

The fibers of the fibrous substrate preform, and subsequently the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web, can be circular in cross-section, dog bone shaped, delta (i.e., triangular cross-section), tri-lobal, ribbon, or other shapes typically produced as staple fibers.
30 Likewise, the fibers can be conjugate fibers, such as bicomponent fibers. The fibers may be crimped, and may have a finish, such as a lubricant, applied.

The fibrous substrate preform of the present invention will preferably have a basis weight of between about 15 gsm and about 100 gsm, more preferably between about 30 gsm and about 75 gsm, even more preferably between about 40 gsm and about 65 gsm. One suitable fibrous

substrate preform for use in the present invention is available from the J.W. Suominen Company of Finland, and sold under the FIBRELLA trade name, for example, FIBRELLA 3100 and FIBRELLA 3160 have been found to be useful as the fibrous substrate preform of the present invention. FIBRELLA 3100 is a 62 gsm nonwoven web comprising 50% 1.5 denier 5 polypropylene fibers and 50% 1.5 denier viscose fibers. FIBRELLA 3160 is a 58 gsm nonwoven web comprising 60% 1.5 denier polypropylene fibers and 40% 1.5 denier viscose fibers. In both of these commercially available fibrous substrate preform, the average fiber length is about 38 mm.

The process of the present invention involves subjecting the fibrous substrate preform to a 10 hydroentanglement process while the fibrous substrate preform is in contact with the forming screen. The hydroentanglement process (also known as spunlacing or spunbonding) is a known process of producing nonwoven webs, and involves laying down a matrix of fibers, for example as a carded web or an air-laid web, and entangling the fibers to form a coherent web. Entangling is typically accomplished by impinging the matrix of fibers with high pressure water from 15 preferably at least one, more preferably at least two, even more preferably a plurality of suitably-placed water jets, often referred to as hydroentangling. The water pressure of the water jets as well as the orifice size and the energy imparted to the fibrous substrate preform by the water jets are the same as those of a conventional hydroentangling process, typically entanglement energy is at about 0.1 kwh/kg. While other fluids can be used as the impinging medium, such as 20 compressed air, water is the preferred medium. The fibers of the web are thus entangled, but not physically bonded one to another. The fibers of a hydroentangled web, therefore, have more freedom of movement than fibers of webs formed by thermal or chemical bonding. Particularly when lubricated by wetting as a pre-moistened wet wipe, such spunlaced webs provide webs having very low bending torques and low moduli, thereby maintaining the softness and 25 suppleness.

Additional information on hydroentanglement can be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,485,706 issued on December 23, 1969, to Evans; 3,800,364 issued on April 2, 1974, to Kalwaites; 3,917,785 issued on November 4, 1975, to Kalwaites; 4,379,799 issued on April 12, 1983, to Holmes; 4,665,597 issued on May 19, 1987, to Suzuki; 4,718,152 issued on 30 January 12, 1988, to Suzuki; 4,868,958 issued on September 26, 1989, to Suzuki; 5,115,544 issued on May 26, 1992, to Widen; and 6,361,784 issued on March 26 2002, to Brennan.

In the present invention conducting the hydroentanglement process concurrently with the fibrous substrate preform contacting the forming screen produces a molded, textured, spunlaced nonwoven web which has an increase in both the wet and dry thickness of the molded, textured,

spunlaced, nonwoven web over a hydroentangled web of the same basis weight which has not been treated by the process of the present invention. It is preferred that this increase in both the wet and dry thickness be preferably at least about 5%, more preferably at least about 10%, and even more preferably about 15% in both the wet and dry thickness of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web over a hydroentangled web of the same basis weight which has not been treated by the process of the present invention. Furthermore, this increased thickness and texture do not increase the amount of entanglement energy (the energy transferred to the web by the water jets) needed to produce the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web over a conventional hydroentangled web.

One alternative embodiment of the present invention is a molded, textured, spunlaced nonwoven web which is substantially free, preferably totally free, of apertures. This lack of apertures is especially desired when the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web of the present invention is used in a remoistened wipe, as explained in more detail herein.

In another optional embodiment the fibrous substrate preform is subjected to a separate hydroentanglement process prior to it contacting the forming screen herein. This additional and optional process step may be used to impart additional strength to the fibrous substrate preform, and subsequently to the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web. In one preferred embodiment of this optional embodiment the fibrous substrate preform is subjected to a hydroentanglement process which involves impinging the fibrous substrate preform with high pressure water from a plurality of suitably-placed water jets using a conventional forming screen (approximately 100 mesh wire) then turning the fibrous substrate preform over and subjecting the other side to a plurality of suitably-placed water jets. This two-part "pre-hydroentangling" provides additional strength, stability and softness to the fibrous substrate preform, (and subsequently the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web) prior to the fibrous substrate preform contacting the forming screen such as shown in Figures 1, 3 or 4 for the final molding/texturing step described herein.

Unexpectedly, after the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web has been formed, it can be effectively subjected to additional optional process steps, such as, embossing. By embossing the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web, it can gain additional aesthetics, making the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web particularly suitable for use as a wet wipe. Moreover, besides better aesthetics, other beneficial physical characteristics are imparted to the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web by embossing. For example, by embossing the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web at sufficiently elevated temperatures additional thermal bonding is achieved in the compressed regions, thereby giving better surface fiber

bonding. This surface fiber bonding "ties down" loose fiber, resulting in reduced linting of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web. Additionally the thermal bonding of the embossing operation increases the strength of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web, especially when used in a wet wipe application. The added embossing contributes to reducing the available

5 CD stretch of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web. Excessive CD stretch is often a characteristic of carded webs, and is generally undesirable in a wet wipe. By reducing CD stretch, the stretch properties of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web are more uniform, and more suited for use as a wet wipe.

The molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web of the present invention which can be
10 used to make pre-moistened wipes, which can also be referred to as "wet wipes" "wipes" and
"towelettes", are suitable for use in cleaning babies, and can also find use in cleaning tasks
related to persons of all ages. Such wipes can also include articles used for application of
substances to the body, including but not limited to application of make-up, skin conditioners,
15 ointments, sun-screens, insect repellents, and medications. Such wipes can also include such
articles used for cleaning or grooming of pets, and articles used for general cleansing of surfaces
and objects, such as household kitchen and bathroom surfaces, eyeglasses, exercise and athletic
equipment, automotive surfaces, and the like. These wipes contain the molded, textured,
spunlaced, nonwoven web and a composition of matter releasably combined therewith. The
manufacture of compositions suitable for application via wipes are well known and form no part
20 of this invention. Examples of compositions and/or ingredients which can be releasably
combined with the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web of the present invention to make
wet wipes can be found in U.S. Patents Nos. 6,300,301 issued on October 9, 2001, to Moore;
6,361,784 issued on March 26, 2002, to Brennan; 6,083,854 issued on July 4, 2000, to
Bogdanski; 5,648,083 issued on July 15, 1997, to Blieszner; 5,043,155 issued on July 15, 1997,
25 to Puchalski; 6,207,596 issued on March 27, 2001, to Rourke; 5,888,524 issued on
March 30, 1999, to Cole; 5,871,763 issued on February 16, 1999, to Luu; 4,741,944 issued on
May 3, 1988, to Jackson; 3,786,615 issued on January 22, 1974, to Bauer; and 6,440,437 issued
on January 22, 1974, to Krzysik, and various formulas.

Wipes containing the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web of the present
30 invention are particularly suitable for dispensing from a tub of stacked, folded wipes. They are
also suited for dispensing as "pop-up" wipes, in which upon pulling a wipe out of the tub, an
edge of the next wipe is presented for easy dispensing. The wipes can be folded in any of various
known folding patterns, such as C-folding, but is preferably Z-folded. A Z-folded configuration
enables a folded stack of wipes to be interleaved with overlapping portions. Exemplary fold

patterns are disclosed more fully in, U.S. Patent, Nos. 6,213,344, issued on April 10, 2001, to Hill; 6,202,845, issued on March 20, 2001, to Hill; 5,332,118, issued on July 26, 1994, to Muckenfuhs; 6,030,331, issued on February 29, 2000 to Zander; 5,964,351, issued on October 12, 1999, to Zander; and 5,540,332, issued on July 30, 1996, to Kopacz. Alternatively, 5 the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web may be folded in an alternating configuration, such as an alternating pattern of Z-fold and C-folds. An example of this alternating fold pattern can be found in U.S. Patent No. 6,250,495 issued on June 26, 2001, to Bando.

It is preferred that the wipes comprising the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web of the present invention releasably contain from about 0.1 to about 10, more preferably from 10 about 1 to about 8, even more preferably from about 2 to about 5 grams of composition of matter per gram of molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web.

Figure 6 is an illustration of one possible apparatus of the present invention. The apparatus 400 for forming molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web 420 comprises the forming screen 430, and a hydroentanglement means 440. In Figure 6 the hydroentanglement means 440 is represented as a single water jet, however it is within the scope of the present invention to use multiple water jets as the hydroentanglement means and also optionally to include a vacuum means, to aid in the removal of the water once it has contacted the fibrous substrate preform 410 at juncture 450 to produce the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web 420. The apparatus for forming molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web 400 may optionally 15 comprise a support means, typically a perforated drum or cylinder, on which the forming screen 430 is placed. The use of an optional support means allows for removal and replacement of the forming screen 430 when necessary for maintenance and/or repair of the apparatus 400, or for replacement of worn forming screen 430, or replacement of forming screen 430 with a forming 20 screen which produces a molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web with a different mold texture. 25

The fibrous substrate preform 410 may be treated in any of the ways disclosed herein prior to contacting the forming screen 430. Similarly, the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web 420 may be treated in any of the ways disclosed herein subsequent to its formation at 450 on the forming screen 430.

Figure 7 illustrates another possible apparatus of the present invention. The apparatus 30 500 for forming molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web 590 comprises a first drum 530 on to which the fibrous substrate preform 510 moves on to and is entangled by hydroentanglement means 520. The first drum 530, and second drum 560, may be any drum suitable for use in a hydroentanglement processes, such as a perforated drum, a vacuum drum etc. Most suitable are

drums which are used in conventional hydroentanglement processes and are discussed in the US patents referred to herein for their teaching on hydroentanglement. The hydroentanglement means 520 is shown with two jets of water; however it is within the scope of the present invention to use single water jets or multiple water jet as the hydroentanglement means 520, or 5 for any of the hydroentanglement means of the present invention. As noted a vacuum means can optionally be used as part of the hydroentanglement means 520 or for any of the hydroentanglement means of the present invention. The vacuum means aids in removal of the water once it has contacted the fibrous substrate preform 510.

The fibrous substrate preform 510 then moves over various rollers in the apparatus, 10 identified as 540, so that the surface of the fibrous substrate preform 510 which contacts with the second drum 560 is the opposing surface to the surface which contacted first drum 530. This alternating of entanglement, while not wishing to be limited in theory, is believed to improve the overall strength of the fibrous substrate preform 510. The fibrous substrate preform 510 moving 15 on the second drum 560 is then entangled by hydroentanglement means 550. The fibrous substrate preform 510 then moves on to the forming screen 570, and is contacted with water from the hydroentanglement means 580 at juncture 595 thereby forming the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web 590 of the present invention.

In both the apparatus and process of the present invention it is preferred that any 20 hydroentanglement means comprise at least one jet of water which is approximately perpendicular to the forming screen. However, while it is not preferred, it is still within the scope of the present invention to have a hydroentanglement means comprising at least one jet of water which is other than approximately perpendicular to the forming screen. Angles within 30° of perpendicular are useful.

The forming screens of the apparatus of the present invention may be any suitable 25 forming screens. Examples of such suitable forming screens are illustrated herein in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive. Other forming screens are suitable for use in the present invention provided that the forming screen's d_c^2/d_f^2 is greater than or equal to about 50 and is less than or equal to about 300.

Other optional post treatment of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web, include 30 but are not limited to, drying of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web; addition of a composition of matter to the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web; rolling of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web on to a roll for storage and the like; cutting of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web into shorter lengths; folding the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web, especially when the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web has been cut

into smaller lengths, into various configurations such as C-folding, Z-folded and the like; and combinations thereof.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention a molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web is provided. This molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web may optionally be prepared by process or the apparatus of the present invention. Furthermore, this molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web may be optionally post treated, such as addition of a composition of matter, embossing, cutting to a specific length and/or folded, or by other various post treatments detailed herein.

The molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web of the present invention will preferably have a basis weight of between about 15 gsm and about 100 gsm, more preferably between about 10 30 gsm and about 75 gsm, even more preferably between about 40 gsm and about 65 gsm.

In one optional embodiment of the present invention the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web comprises fibers which have an average fiber length of from about 20 mm to about 45 mm, more preferably from about 30 mm to about 40 mm and a diameter of from about 1 15 denier to about 2 denier, more preferably from about 1.2 denier to about 1.75 denier.

Figure 8 illustrates an idealized side view of a hydroentangled nonwoven web 600 whereas Figure 9 illustrates an idealized side view of a molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web 700 of the present invention having the same basis weight as the conventionally hydroentangled nonwoven web 600. The thickness of the hydroentangled nonwoven web (T_{um}) 20 610 is the maximum thickness of the hydroentangled nonwoven web 600. The thickness of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web (T_m) 710 is the maximum thickness of the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web 700.

In one optional embodiment of the present invention it is preferred that the height of the upper mesh member (h_c) be greater than zero and less than or equal to T_{um} .

25 In another optional embodiment of the present invention it is preferred that the effective open diameter of an upper mesh member (d_c) wherein d_c/T_{um} is greater than or equal to 1 and is less than or equal to 4.

Figures 10 and 11 illustrate the lack of texture and molding in the structure of a conventional hydroentangled web. The web in Figures 10 and 11 has all the problems associated 30 with conventional hydroentangled web identified herein. Figures 12 and 13 show an apertured conventional hydroentangled web, which has the additional disadvantage of making it unsuitable for certain applications, such as wet wipes, in particular baby wipes and the like. Contrast these two conventionally hydroentangled webs with the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web of the present invention as illustrated in Figures 14 and 15. The texture and molding shown in

Figure 14 and 15 is in stark contrast with the lack of texture and/or molding in the conventional hydroentangled web, as illustrated in Figures 10 and 11. Furthermore, the molded, textured, spunlaced, nonwoven web of the present invention as illustrated in Figures 14 and 15 has an added advantage over the conventional hydroentangled web, as illustrated in Figures 12 and 13, 5 of providing texture and molding without apertures.

All documents cited in the Detailed Description of the Invention are, in relevant part, incorporated herein by reference; the citation of any document is not to be construed as an admission that it is prior art with respect to the present invention.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and 10 described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various other changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is therefore intended to cover in the appended claims all such changes and modifications that are within the scope of this invention.